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ABSTRACT

This country profile of Bangladesh is one of a series of country profiles intended to give the user a graphic view of the structure, outputs, and legal basis of the vocational training system of individual countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The data, gathered by the Asian and Pacific Skill Development Programme in Pakistan, generally cover the years 1974 to 1984. The document reviews, through graphs, Bangladesh's economically active population by occupation and industry, population trends, and number of engineering graduates from vocational training institutes. It also covers, through charts, types of training courses, administrative structure, and legislation on vocational training. The report is scheduled to be updated yearly. (KC)

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A Profile of Bangladesh

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Country profile on vocational training in Bangladesh – Reviews through graphs, economically active population by occupation and industry, population trends, number of engineering graduates from vocational training institutes. Also covers through charts, types of training courses, administrative structure and legislation on vocational training.

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A Profile of Bangladesh

ASIAN AND PACIFIC SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN, 1987

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Introduction

These country profiles, which will be updated yearly, are intended to give the user a graphic view of the structure, outputs and legal basis of the vocational training system of individual countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

The sources of information were the APSDEP focal points. Wherever possible, we have tried to collect data from 1974 to 1984.

Although the data are presented in a relatively uniform way, there is no intention to make comparisons. In any case, the variety of training systems and arrangements available in the Region make comparisons difficult, if not impossible.

With these profiles we hope to give the users of our information services an idea of the progress, development and changes in vocational training in the APSDEP region.

The data that will be collected through this project will be filed in the APSDEP data base on regional statistics on vocational training.

As far as possible, we have tried to follow the outline given below:

1 Economically active population—by occupation (1983);

2 General level of employment, 1974-84;

3 Population trend, 1974-84;

4 Employment structure, 1974-84 (in thousands), according to economic sector, for example—agriculture and forestry, mining and manufacturing, construction, services;

5 Number of graduates in public and private vocational training institutes, 1974-84; number of graduates by trade, 1974-84;

6 Government budgetary allocations and investments in vocational training, 1974-84, in local currency, or U.S. dollars;

7 Chart of types of vocational training courses;

8 Chart of the administrative structure and functions, including lines of co-ordination between the branches;

9 Types of vocational training institutes;

10 Recent laws on vocational training, or amendments to existing legislation.

RONY V. DIAZ
Director

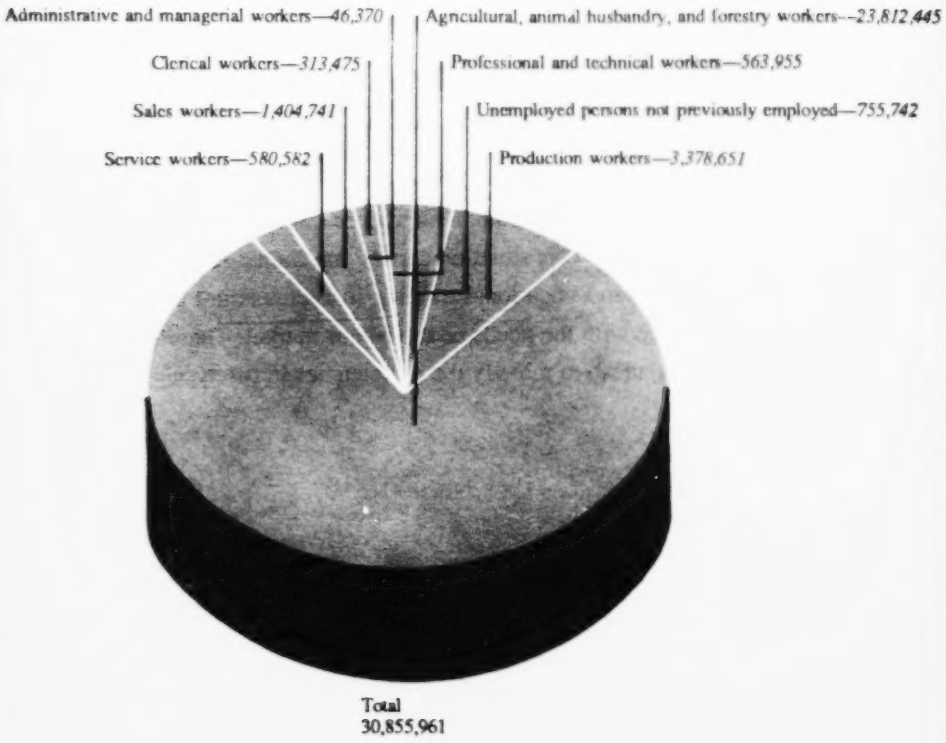
Bangladesh

Eleven technical training centres and forty-eight vocational training institutes are being run respectively by the Ministry of Labour and Manpower and the Ministry of Education. They offer courses in fifteen technical trades. These are automotive, turner, machinist, general mechanics, welding, civil draughting, mechanical draughting, carpentry, plumbing, masonry, farm mechanics and power pump maintenance.

While demand for workers trained in these trades is substantial, in reality unemployment among the small number of trainees qualifying from these institutions is high. This situation shows that training in these technical training centres and vocational training institutes is not being conducted in accordance with the needs of the labour market. Therefore, it is necessary for Bangladesh to remedy the deficiencies in the system to suit its training needs.

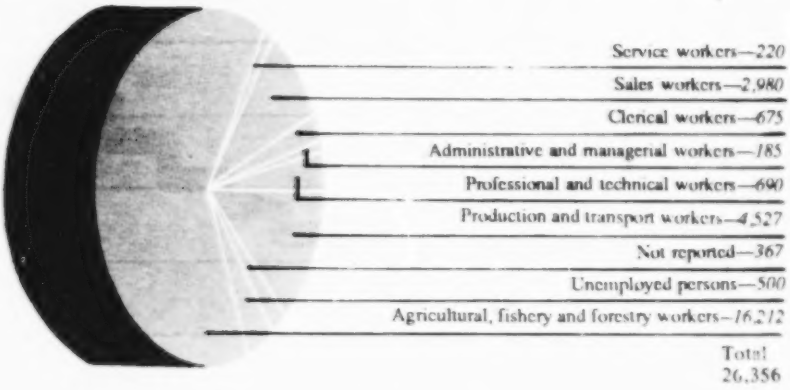
Country Profile

Figure 1
Economically active population—by occupation (1981)



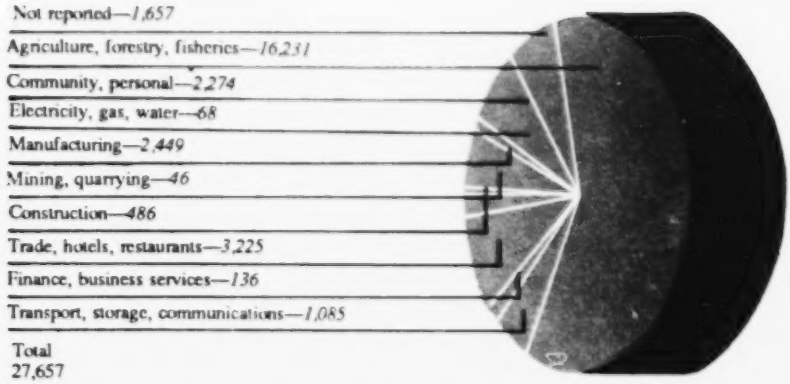
SOURCE: Yearbook of Labour Statistics; ILO; 1984.

Figure 2
Economically active population—by occupation, 1983 (in thousands)



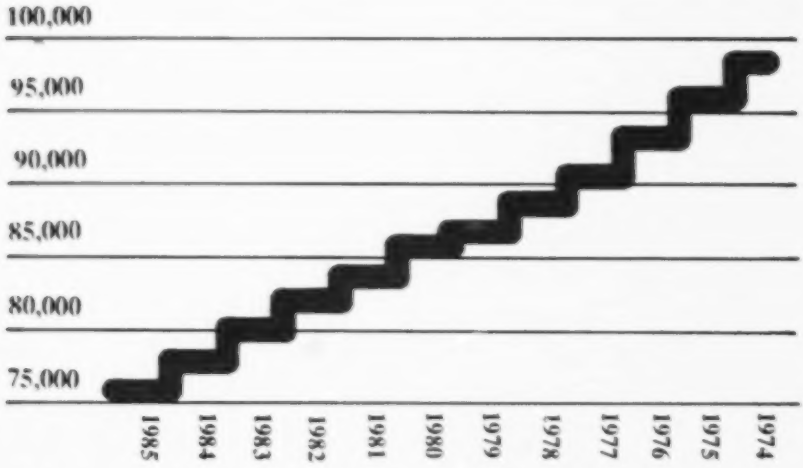
SOURCE: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Report for 1984-85

Figure 3
Employed population, 1983-84



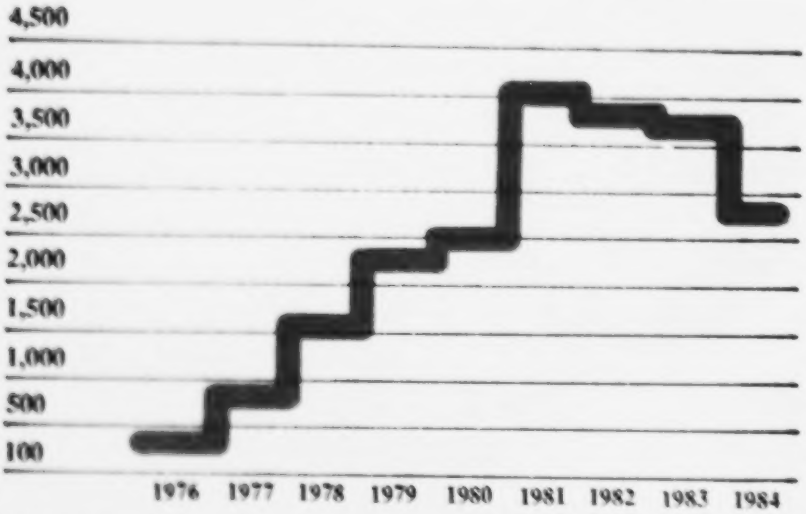
SOURCE: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Report for 1984-85

Figure 4
Population trend (medium variant, in thousands)



SOURCE: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Report, 1982, 1984-85.

Figure 5
Number of persons qualifying in engineering trades from technical training centres and vocational training centres



SOURCE: Ministry of Labour and Manpower (Manpower Planning Centre).

Figure 6
Government budgetary allocations and investments in vocational training from fiscal years 1981-82 to 1983-84

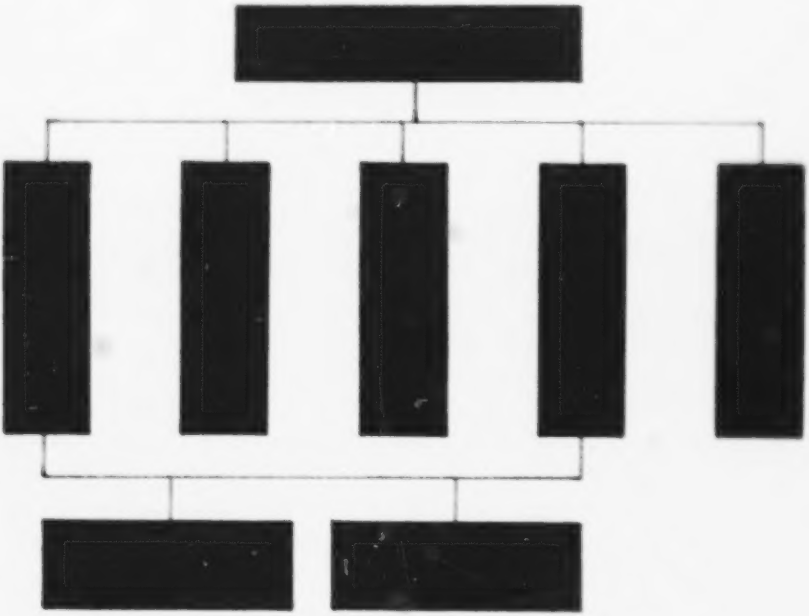
Ministry of Education—*149,328,000*

Ministry of Labour and Manpower—*673,546,000*

Total
822,874,000

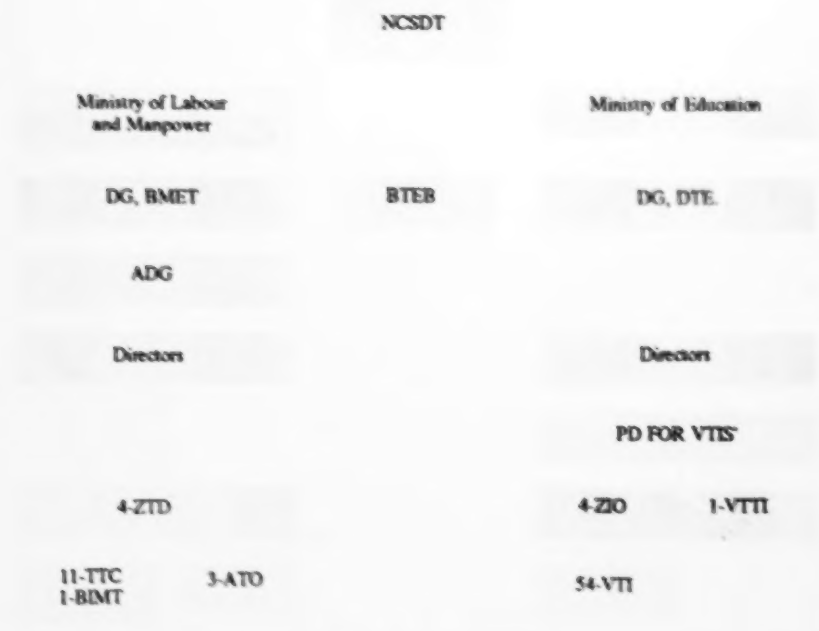
SOURCES: Budget Book of "151 Labour and Manpower" 1984-85 and 1985-86.
Budget Book of "137 Education" 1984-85 and 1985-86.
The Budget of Bangladesh Annual Development Programme, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84.

Figure 7
Chart of types of vocational training courses



SOURCE: Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training

Figure 8
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Administrative structure of vocational training



ADG = Additional Director-General
ATO = Apprenticeship Training Office
BIMT = Bangladesh Institute of Marine Technology
BMET = Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training
BTEB = Bangladesh Technical Education Board
DG = Director-General
DTE = Directorate of Technical Education
NCSDT = National Council for Skill Development and Training
PD = Project Director
TTC = Technical Training Centre
VTI = Vocational Training Institute
VTTI = Vocational Teachers' Training Institute
ZIO = Zonal Inspectorate, Office
ZTD = Zonal Training Directorate

Legislation

Apprenticeship Ordinance, 1962.
Apprenticeship Rules, 1976.
A draft proposal of "The Apprenticeship and Industrial Training Act."

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